WANTS GOLD BONDS

Danger of the Present Condition of the Country's Finances.

PRESIDENT INDITES ANOTHER MESSAGE

Congress Called On to Act Promptly and Efficiently in the Emergency.

Necessity for the Maintenance of the Gold Reserve Emphasized.

NO PERMANENT HEMEDY EVEN HINTED AT

Authority Asked for the Issuance of Long-Time Ronds to Be Redeemable in Gold-tleveland's Attitude Toward Silver Made Clear.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 .- The president at noon today sent a special message to congress calling its earnest and special attention to the necessity for immediate legislation for the protection of the treasury from further depletion of its gold reserve. The message is vigorous in its tone and calls for prompt and efficient action on the part of congress. It states that the temporary expedients cannot result in permanent good and that the business interests of the country demand decisive action that will leave no doubt of the intention of the United States to maintain the integrity of its national finances.

Authority for large bond issues is asked and in addition a specific request is made for power to issue gold bonds. The message asks that the secretary of the treasury be empowered to issue bonds for the purpose of recouping the gold reserve, of strengthening our finances, or of replenishing the treasury in case the present monthly deficiency of revenue continues.

Attention is called to our monetary sys-

tems and special reference is made to the sil-

The message is as follows: DANGER IMPENDING.

To the Senate and House of Representatives; In my last annual message I com-mended to the serious consideration of con-gress the condition of our national finances and in connection with the subject endorsed the plan of currency legislation which at that time seemed to furnish protection against impending danger. This plan has not been approved by congress. In the mean-time the situation has so changed that the emergency now appears so threatening that I deem it my duty to ask at the hands of the legislative branch of the government such prompt and effective action as will restore prompt and effective action as will restore confidence in our financial soundness and avert business disaster and universal dis-tress among our people. Whatever may be the merits of the plan outlined in my annual message as a remedy for ills existing and as a safeguard against the depletion of the gold reserve then in the treasury I am now con-vinced that its reception by the congress and our present advanced state of financial perpiexities necessitated additional or different legislation. With natural resources unlimited in variety and productive strength, and with only a fair opportunity to achieve national success and greatness, our progress should not be checked by a false financial policy and a heedless disregard of sound monetary laws.

It is hardly disputed that this predicament confronts us today. Therefore, no one in any degree responsible for the making and execution of our laws should fall to see a patriotic duty in honestly and sincerely attempting to relieve the situation. Manifestly this effor will not succeed unless it is made untram with a steadfast determination to resist the temptation to accomplish party advantage We may well remember that if we are af flicted with financial difficulties all our peo ple in all stations of life are concerned ansurely those who suffer will not receive the promotion of party interests as an excuse to permitting our present troubles to advance to a disastrous conclusion. It is also of the ut most importance that we approach the study of the problems presented as free as poss bl from the tyranny of preconceived opinions t the end that in a common danger we may be able to seek with unclouded vision a safe and

or should the timidity and fear which they

reasonable protection. The real trouble which confronts us con sists in a lack of confidence, widespread and constantly increasing, in the continued disability or disposition of the government to pay its obligations in gold. This lack of confidence grows to some extent out of the pal-pable and studied embarrassments attending the government under existing law to procure gold and to a greater extent out of the impossibility of either keeping it in the treasury or canceling obligations by its expendiure after it is obtained.

BONDS THE ONLY METHOD LEFT. The only way left open to the governmen r producing gold is by the issue and sale bonds. The only bonds that can be issued were anthorized nearly twenty-five years ago and are not well calculated to meet our pres-ent needs. Among other disadvantages they are made payable in con instead of specifiin gold, which, under existing condi-detracts largely and in an increasing ratio from their desirability as investments no means certain that bonds of this description will be much longer disposed of at a price creditable to the financial character

t our government. The most dangerous and irritating feature of the situation, however, remains to be mentioned. It is found in the means by which the treasury is despotled of the gold thus obtained without canceling a single gov-ernment obligation and solely for the benefit of those who find profit in shipping it abroad or whose fears induce them to heard it at home.

We have outstanding about \$500,000,000 o currency notes of the government, for which gold may be demanded; and curiously enough the law requires that when presented, and, in fact, redeemed and paid in gold, they shall be reissued. Thus the same notes may do duty many times in drawing gold from the treasury. Nor can the process be arrested as long as private parties who profit or otherwise see an advantage in repealing the opera-tion. More than \$300,000,000 in these notes has already been redeemed in gold, and not-withstanding such redemption, they are still outstanding. Since the 17th day of January, 1894, our bonded interest bearing debts have been increased \$100,000,000 for the purpose of obtaining gold to replenish our coin reserve.
Two issues were made, amounting to \$50,000,000 each, one in January and the other in November. As a result of the first issue there was realized something more than \$58,000,000 in gold. Between that issue and the succeeding one in November, comprising a period of about ten months, nearly \$103. 000 in gold was drawn from the treasury This made the second issue necessary, and upon that more than \$58,000,000 in gold was again realized. Between the date of this second issue and the present time, covering a period of only about two months, more than \$69,000,000 in gold was expended without any cancellation of government obligations or in any permanent way benefiting our people or

oving our pecuniary situation. DOES NOT REST ON REVENUE. The financial events of the past year sugfacts and conditions which should tainly arrest attention. More than \$172,000. gold has been drawn out of the treas 000 in gold has been drawn out of the treas-ury during the year for the purpose of ship-ping abroad or hoarding at home. While nearly \$103,000,000 of the same was drawn out during the first ten menths of the year sum aggregating more than two-thirds of

that amount, being about \$69,000,000, was NEW MINISTRY SUSTAINED drawn out during the following two months,

thus indicating a marked acceleration of the depleting process with the lapse of time. The obligations upon which the gold has been drawn from the treasury are still out-standing and are available for use in repeating the exhausting operation with shorter intervals as our perplexities accumu-

Conditions are certainly supervening tending to make the bonds which may be issued to replenish our gold less useful for that purpose. An adequate gold reserve is in all circumstences absolutely essential to the upholding of our public credit and to the maintenance of our high national character.

Our gold reserve has again reached such a stage of diminution as to require its speedy reinforcement. The aggravations DANGER IN THE TREASURY DEPLETION that must inevitably follow present conditions will surely lead to misfortune and loss not only to our national credit and pros-perity and to financial enterprise, but to those of our people who seek employment as a means of livelihood and those whose

only capital is their daily labor.

It will hardly do to say that a simple acrease of revenue will cure our troubles. The apprehension now existing and constantly increasing as to our financial ability does not rest upon calculation of our revenue. The time has passed when the eyes of investors abroad and our people at home were fixed upon the revenues of this govment. There need be no fear that we can-not pay our current expenses with such

SILVER NOT PART OF THE QUESTION.

I cannot see that the differences of opin-on concerning the extent of which silver ought to be coined or used in our currency should interfere with the counsels of those whose duty it is to rectify evils now ap-parent in our financial situation. They have to consider the question of national credit and the consequences that will follow from its collapse. Whatever ideas may be insisted on as to silver or bimetallism, a proper solution of the question now pressing upon us only requires a recognition of gold as well as silver and a concession of its importance, rightfully or wrongfully acquired, as a basis of national credit, a necessity in the honorable discharge of our obligations payable in gold and a badge of solvency. I do not understand that the real friends of silver desire a condition that might follow inaction or neglect to appreclate the meaning of the present exigency if it should result in the entire banishment of gold from our financial and currency ar-

Besides the treasury notes, which certainly should be paid in gold, amounting to nearly \$500,000,000 there will fall due in 1904 \$100,000,000 of bonds issued during the last year, for which we have received gold, and in 1907 nearly \$600,000,000 of 4 per cent bonds issued in 1877. Shall the payment of the obligations in gold be repudiated? If they are to be paid in such a manner as the preservation of our national honor and national solvency demands we should not de-stroy or even imperil our ability to supply

ourselves with gold for that purpose.

While I am not unfriendly to silver, and while I desire to see it recognized to such an extent as is consistent with financial safety and the preservation of national honor and credit, I am not willing to see gold en-tirely banished from our currency and finances. To avert such a consequence I believe thorough and remedial legislation should be promptly passed. I therefore beg the congress to give the subject immediate In my opinion the secretary of the treas-

ury should be authorized to issue bonds of the government for the purpose of procuring and maintaining a sufficient gold reserve and the redemption and cancellation of the United States legal tender notes and the treasury notes issued for the purchase of silver under the law of July 14, 1890. We should be relieved from the humiliating process of is suing bonds to procure gold to be immediately and repeatedly drawn out on these obligations for purposes not related to the benefit of our government or our people. The principal and interest of these bonds should be payable on their face in gold, because they should be sold only for gold or its representative and because there would now probably be difficulty in favorably disposing of bonds not containing this stipulation. suggest that the bonds be issued in denominations of \$20 and \$50 and their multiples ceeding 3 per cent per annum. I do no see why they should not be payable fifty years from their dates. We of the present generation have large amounts to pay if we meet our obligations, and long bonds are most saleable. The secretary of the treasury might well be permitted at his discretic o receive on the sale of the bonds the legal tender and treasury notes to be retired, and of course, when they are thus retired or redeemed in gold they should be canceled.

USE OF THE BONDS. These bonds, under existing laws, could be deposited by national banks as security for circulation, and such banks should be allowed to issue circulation up to the face value of these or any other bonds so deposited, excep bonds outstanding bearing only 2 per cent interest and which sell in the market at less than par. National banks should not b allowed to take out circulating notes of a less denomination than \$10, and when such as are now outstanding reach the treasury, ex-cept for redemption and retirement, they should be canceled and notes of the denomi-nation of \$10 and upwards issued in their Silver certificates of the denomin tion of \$10 and upwards should be replace by certificates of denominations under \$10. As a constant means for the maintenance of a reasonable supply of gold in the treasury our duties on imports should be paid in gold, allowing all other dues to the gov-

ernment to be paid in any other form of I believe all the provisions I have sug gested should be embodied in our laws if we are to enjoy a complete reinstatement of a sound financial condition. They need not interfere with any currency scheme providing for the increase of the circulating medium through the agency of national or

state banks, since they can easily be ad-justed to such a scheme.

Objection has been made to the issuance of interest-bearing legal tender notes. In point of fact, however, these notes have burdened us with a large load of interest and it is still accumulating. The aggregate interest on the original issue of bonds, the proceeds of which in gold constituted the reserve for the payment of these note and the annual charge for interest on these bonds and those issued for the same pur-pose during the last year will be \$9,145,000

lating from January 1, 1895. While the cancellation of these notes would not relieve us from the obligations already incurred on their account these figures are iven by way of suggesting that their istence has not been free from interest charges and that the longer they are outthe last year, the more expensive they wil

In conclusion I desire to frankly confess my reluctance to issuing more bonds in the present circumstances and with no better remits than have lately followed that cours I cannot, however, refrain from adding to assurance of my anxiety to co-operate measure of relief an expression of my de-termination to leave nothing undone which furnishes a hope for improving the situation or checking a suspicion of our disin-clination or disability to meet with the strictest honor every national obligation. GROVER CLEVELAND.

The Executive Mansien, January 28, 1895. SENT TO THE CURRENCY COMMITTEE

Reed, Bryan and Bland Had Other Plans is View but Were Outvoted. WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 .- There was a good attendance on the floor when the house me today in anticipation of the president's mes-

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

Has a Large Majority in the First Test Vote in the French Chamber.

PRESIDENT FAURE SENDS IN H.S MESSAGE

Proclaims Himse f the President of Demoracy and Asks All to Unite for the Honor and Glory of France.

PARIS, Jan. 28.-In the Senate and in the Chamber of Deputies today the first message of President Faure was read. Then the Chamber passed the amnesty bill by an position. The newspapers this morning were and other members of the nobility. noticeably less harsh in their utterances on the Ribot ministry, but Goblet, it was announced, persisted in his intention to interpellate the government, demanding for the deputies declarations in regard to its the followed the hearse to the followed the hearse to the hearse to the followed the hearse to the hearse to the followed the hearse to the followed the hearse to the hearse to the followed the hearse to th ernment. Changed conditions have attracted general policy, and it was also known that their attention to the gold of the govern- he and his group of followers had second. money as we have. There is now in the treasury a comfortable surplus of more than were not consulted during the ministerial "To the Memory of My Beloved Son, from S63,000,000, but it is not in gold and there crisis. Consequently the Chamber of Days." \$63,000,000, but it is not in gold and there- crisis. Consequently the Chamber of Deputies was crowded on the reassembling of

Ribot, the new premier, read the president's message in the Chamber of Deputies, and Taireaux, the minister of justice, read it in the Senate. The message was as fol-

"Gentlemen-In raising me to the first magistracy of the republic the National Assembly chose for these high functions one of the country's most modest servants. I should but imperfectly express my profound gratitude if I did not return to the working democracy to which I belong all the honor of this choice. It was to the democracy that the manifestation of the 17th was addressed. It was to the obscure work incessantly accomplished by the democracy for the greatness of France that the nation offered this solemn act of homage. I grasp the full extent of the duties imposed upon me by the National Assembly in entrusting me with the task of guarding the constitution. You will not find me wanting. You can count upon my entire devotion, and, above all, upon my vigilance in guarantee ing the application of constitutional law. "By the absolute calm and complete confidence which attended the transference of the presidential power France has again shown how much she feels herself mistress of her own destinies under the protection of republican laws."

PRAISES FOR THE REPUBLICANS. The president's message then proceeds to praise effusively the republican regime and

"In letters, art and science, in industry, in commerce and husbandry, in everything which displays the fruitful activity of the country, in the serried ranks of universal suffrage as in the political world, the same ardor should unite all those who have at heart the prestige of the French name. To this union, to this common effort for the power and glory of the French republic, I nvite you in the certainty that I am the interpreter of the whole of our democracy."

Several passages in the president's message,

notably those referring to the democracy and the necessity of union to achieve serious The president of the Chamber of Deputies otified the house that he had received an interpellation from Goblet, formerly premier regard to the general policy of the government and an immediate debate on the sub ect was ordered. Goblet asserted that the government was defying custom in not preenting to the Chamber a declaration of its Explanations were needed, and esecially upon the strange message of Casimir-Perier in resigning the presidency and upon the rambling allusions then made about the late crisis, M. Faure's election and the late attempt of M. Bourgeois to form a cabinet, etc., all of which pointed to the necessity o a revision of the constitution. Goblet moved as the order of the day that the Chamber reoudiste all compromise with the members of he right and the policy of resistance to the

In reply Ribot asserted that it was at ariance with all traditions to state the policy of the government immediately after the reading of the president's message. He be leved that it was his duty to accept the mis don of forming a cabinet, and he had formed ministry for republican union. The cabinet would look to it that all its officers re spect the established institutions.

emocracy.

DONE WITH PERSONAL QUESTIONS. "We ask the Chamber to have done with personal questions in order to reach the reform expected by the country. The reforms we shall strive for are those demanded by the republicans. We desire a faithful re-We see the evolution which has taken place in the country and we do not wish to retard it. That is our program." Bastid, republican, moved an order of the day, approving of the declaration of the government, which motion was accepted by the government. Goblet, however, claimed precedence for his motion, but he was de feated by a vote of 336 to 141, and Bastid's resolution was adopted by a vote of 321 to 79. The result of the voting caused a sen-sation. The minister of justice, Taireaux, then presented a bill granting full and en tire amnesty to persons condemned for crimes or plots against the security of the offenses against the press laws and aw of public meetings, and for offenses connected with strikes. The introduction of his bill was greeted with the loudest cheer, from the members of the left and a portion of the center members. After a brief debate the different clauses

of the amnesty bill were passed amid great e eering. Roche, editor of the Intransegent Rochefort's paper, shouted "Vive le Roche

Clagny moved the revision of the constitution and demanded urgency for the mo ion. This proposition was rejected by a rote of 332 to 198. Bossily d'Anglais, a member of the re-publican union, submitted a resolution re-mitting the disciplinary penalties imposed upon the socialists deputies, Jaurez and Rouanet. This was agreed to unanimously. Le Miere, a democratic deputy, introduced a resolution inviting the government to can-

resolution inviting the government to can cel all disciplinary measures against the clergy. It was adopted by a vote of 284 to 163 and the Chamber adjourned. PARIS, Jan. 28 .- The newspapers this norning are less hostile in their utterances

in regard to the Ribot ministry. M. Gobles however, intends to ask the government for precise declarations in regard to its general policy, and he announces the secession of his group of followers from M. Ribut's supporters on the ground that he and his friends were not consulted during the ministerial crisis. After the discussion of M. Goblet's questio and after discussing the amnesty motion th government will ask the Chamber of Depu ties to devote itself entirely to the budget The amnesty motion will include M. Gerault Richard, Count Dillon and M. Henri Rochs

Admiral Beanard has accepted the port

Marshat Canrobert is Dying. PARIS, Jan. 28.-Marshal Canrobert is a the last extremity and his death is expected at any moment.

PARIS, Jan. 23.-President Faure today granted an audience to the king of Servia. Heavy Snows in England. LONDON, Jan. 28 .- There was a heavy snow storm during the night throughout Eng- | cents.

land and severe cold weather prevails. The snow drifts are six feet deep in many places. In Lincolnshire there have been cases of persons frozen to death. The rail-roads and country roads in the north of Scotland are blocked with snow and out-door work in many parts of England has been stormed.

TRAIN ROLLED IN THE DITCH linghouse Electric and Manufacturing company of Pittsburg, the General Electric company of Chicago.

MYRON REED'S SUCCESSOR.

MYRON REED'S SUCCESSOR.**

Begins IIIs Pasterate by Calling Christ the

Seriously Injured.

FUNERAL OF RANDOLPH CHURCHILL His Remains Taken to Woodstock, Oxford-

been stopped.

shire, for Burial. LONDON, Jan. 28 .- The remains of the late Randolph Churchill were conveyed from the Churchill residence on Grosvenor square to Paddington railway station this morning and placed on board a train bound for Woodstock, Oxfordshire, where they will be buried this afternoon in Bladon church. Large throngs of people witnessed the departure of the remains from Grosvenor square with uncovered heads in spite of a heavy fall of snow. Upon the coffin were floral wreaths, overwhelming majority and the government deposited there by the widow and mother of thereby defeated the first attack of the op- the deceased, his sons, the prince of Wales

The floral tribute of the late Lord Ranhe and his group of followers had seceded from Ribot's support. This action was taken widow of the seventh duke of Mariborough,

WOODSTOCK, Jan. 28.—The mayor and corporation of Woodstock with the crapethat body at 2:30 p. m., and the public and diplomatic galleries were packed with interested spectators.

draped mace borne in front of them, the local fire brigade, the tenantry of the Blenheim estate and leading conservatives of the heim estate and leading conservatives of the neighborhood, nearly all in mourning attire, met at the Woodstock church the train bearing manager of the Grand opera house at St. Lord Randolph Churchill's body and a pro-cession was formed to escort the remains to Bladen church

The bishop of Oxford, Rt. Rev. William Stubbs, D.D., and the assistant clergy met the body at the entrance of Bladon church. the center aisle. There was large congregation present.

The bishop recited the first portion of the memorial service and the sud-dean of the chapel royal, Rev. Edgar Sheppard, M.A., read the lesson. After the hymns had been sung by the choir and the people the "Dead March" was played on the organ. LONDON, Jan. 28.—Memorial services in monor of the late Lord Randolph Churchill were held today in Westminster Abbey, the of that church having been granted by Lord Rosebery. The audience included Lord Rosebery, Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour and many representatives of the British aristocracy and a throng of the general public.

COMMENT ON THE MESSAGE.

London Papers Think the Recommenda-

LONDON, Jan. 29.-Commenting editorially on the message sent to congress by President Cleveland, the Standard says: "To us it is amazing that language of such plainness the democracy, and alludes to the coming should be necessary. To offer to pay national French exposition of 1900. The message conobligations in silver is to cheat the creditor of more than half his due. No self-respect ing, honorable people could contemplate the perpetration of such a fraud with anything but horror and disgust. We hope the president's appeal will be listened to. We wan the loan in some respects as badly as the Amercians themselves, processes economic brotherhood causes us to suffer almost equally with themselves. Let congress take stock that our money market is gorged with cap-ital eager for employment, and then look at the resources of their country yet un-developed. The adoption of Mr. Cleveland's

as has not occurred in fifteen years. The Daily News believes President Cleve-and's protest will be ignored, and that more onds will be issued, on the same ruincus onditions as before.

First Frui: of Armenian Inquiry. CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 28 .- At the preliminary sitting of the committee inquire into the Turkish atrocities in Armenia the foreign delegates urged the susmenia the foreign delegates urged the suspension of Tahsin Pasha and the vall of
Bittlis, pending the course of the inquiry.
The British, French and Russian envoys
urged the Turkish government to take the
action required. Late this evening it was
announced that Tahsin Pasha, one of the
officials complained of by the foreign delegates with the Armonian commission, had,
upon the representations of the three foreign envoys previously referred to, been deprived of his post. He is provisionally succeeded by Eumer Bey, a member of the
commission.

Declined to Alter the Letter. VIENNA, Jan. 28.-A dispatch from Contantinople says that Riza Pasha, the Turksh minister of justice, has returned to Mgr. Izmirlian, the Armenian patriarch, aigr. Izmirian, the Armenian patriarch, the letter which was recently sent to the minister of justice upon taking possession of the patriarchate. The minister of justice in sending back this letter had demanded the suppression of the pertion relating to the imprisonment of the bishop of Moosh and other bishops. Mgr. Izmirian, however, has returned the letter, declining to alter it, on the ground that he could not distort the truth, since the bishop of Moosh is still in prison. still in prison.

Chinese Story of the Advance. LONDON, Jan. 28.-A dispatch to the Times from Shanghai gives the following Chinese official account of the Japanese movement against Wei-Hal-Wei:

movement against Wei-Hai-Wei:

"On January 25 the Japanese twice attacked the west side of Wei-Hai-Wei, supported by five large and small guns. The attacks by the fleet were repelled. On Sunday the Japanese threatened the eastward defenses, but the Chinese were prepared and the enemy retired. The Japanese wished to attack the Cheefoo forts, but were prevented by the foreign fleet."

Discussing Federation with Canada. ST. JOHNS, N. F., Jan. 28.-It is anounced that the present cabinet will be econstructed this week, preparatory to con reconstructed this week, preparatory to consideration of the question of the federation of the colony with the Dominion of Canada. Sir William Whiteway, who disabilities were removed, will become prime minister, the position formerly held by him. He will be the leader in the assembly.

Several firms assigned today. All the failed firms are effecting compromises with their creditors on the best terms possible.

Influenza Spreading at Lyons. LYONS, Jan. 28 -Influenza is spreading ere in an alarming manner. The death rate from this disease has increased to over 100 weekly, and hardly a family in the city has escaped some suffering from

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 28.-M. Shishkin, who was assistant to the late M. de Giers, minister of foreign affairs, has been ap-pointed to succeed the latter temporarily. German War Ship supposed to Be tuck.

ATHENS, Jan. 28.-A bottle was found at Santi yesterday containing a piece of pa-Firemen's ttrotherhood Reorganizing. per, dated January 20, and inscribed: "We are sinking rapidly. Inform the German admiralty. German warship Stein." Completed the French Cabinet. PARIS, Jan. 28.-General Zurlinden, com

nander of the Fourth army corps, accepted the position of minister. This completes the new cabinet. Mme. Patti Has Eccovered. LONDON, Jan. 28.-A dispatch to the

PARIS, Jan. 28.-Marshal Canrobert died this afternoon.

Raised Low Class California Freights. CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—The freight officials of the transcontinental roads, who have been ensidering freight rates for the last two weeks, have finally arrived at an agree-ment. It was decided to advance the rate from New York, Chicago and all Missouri and Mississippi river points to California terminal points to 50 cents. This will apply only in cases where the rate is below 50

RAILS SPREAD ROUNDING A CURVE

Wreck Caught Fire but Was Extinguished Before Doing Any Harm-Wonder is that Any of the Passengers Escaped.

wreck, causing loss of life and maimed limbs, occurred at Coatsville at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Vandalla train No. 20, due in this city at 2:35, was wrecked by the spreading of the ralls. Two persons were killed almost instantly and from thirty to forty were seriously injured. The train was running at full jumped the track. This was followed by the pastor. parlor car and the ladies' car. All went off the track, the two rear cars going down the embankment ten feet before the train could be stopped. The smoker left the track, but did not go over. The two rear cars caught fire, but the flames were extinguished when the work of rescuing began.

A man died soon after being taken from the car. In his pocket were found letters indi-Louis. He was carried to a school house unconscious and lived only a short time.

Mrs. W. S. Towers, Carthage, Mo., was car ried from the car and died while being taken to the school house. The injured were car-The coffin was placed on a catafalque in ried up the embankment to houses on the north side of the track, and soon the townspeople and physicians gathered to give assistance. The injured are:

> Margaret Roberts, Indianapolis, injured about the face and breast, internal injuries. for the receivers. Ewing O. Whitting, Boston, bad cut over the left eye.

Mrs. Ewing O. Whitting, Boston, injured about the side and breast, seriously. S. Neugeon, Vigo, Tex., seriously hurt about the head, probably fatally. F. L. Wrap, hurt about the head, not seri-

Dr. H. J. Talbot, Indianapolis, seriously hurt about the head and internally injured. Mrs. N. W. Ferguson, Terre Haute, right side bruised and internally injured.

Mrs. D. Hudson, Green Castle, Ind., cut or the right side of the head, not serious. Gertrude Parish, 4-year-old girl, Palestine, Ill., cut on side, not serious.

W. S. Towers, Carthage, Mo., badly hurt D. W. Mendshall, Terre Haute, seriously cut and fears of internal injury. Lulu Sheets, Indianapolis, badly hurt about

the knees. J. J. Lea, Mansfield, O., leg mashed. John W. Cravens, editor Green Castle World, ribs broken and badly bruised about

Mrs. Zela Seguin Wallace, Indianapolis, hurt in the back, not dangerous.

Richard Tarush, Brazil, Ind., head hurt. J. W. Mitchell, Terre Haute, skull frac-Mrs. Delfi, Omaha, Neb., badly bruised.

Joseph H. Dillon, traveling salesman, New York, badly bruised. Mrs. Joseph H. Dillon, New York, badly

bruised and arm broken. L. W. D. Bebee, Peorin, Ill., bruised about the head. Frank Gully, Washington, D. C., Pullman

ar conductor, badly bruised. Mrs. Rotschild, Ogden, Utah, badly bruised. Mrs. D. L. Anderson, Green Castle, Ind., urt about the head.

Mrs. Fescus, Terre Haute, ribs broken; inernal injuries. Andrew Johnson, Pullman porter, right arm rolen.

Charles Jones, colored porter, Indianapolis, port in the back. C. F. Carson, Elmira, N. Y, hip crushed

and eye gouged out. C. Sherwood, Nyack, N. Y., shoulder blade roken. W. I. Sherwood, Nyack, N. Y., one eye

knecked out. C. H. Schmienmeyer, Evansville, Ind., hurt nternally. Congressman Farris of the Eighth Indiana

listrict, bad cut over the left eye. It is miraculous that so many escaped unhurt. The wrecking crew was sent to the scene and the track soon cleared. No cause is known for the wreck, only that the track spread. Conductor John R. Wise, in charge of the train, had his arm broken in two places. The engine and mail cars of the wrecked train arrived in this city at 8 o'clock this evening, but brought none of the dead and injured. Immediately an engine and two

coaches were started back to the scene of he wreck to bring on the wounded. At the office of the Vandalia company her reports from the wreck are meager. The recking train was sent for. President R. W. McKean was reported on board, but the comcany had no advices that he was in any way njured. All the persons injured in the wreck are being cared for by the people of Contsville and physicians are in constant attend-

THEIR BLUFF WORKED.

Speaker Torrey and Senator Woodruff o Wyoming Will Continue to Serve. CHEYENNE, Jan. 28.—(Special Telegram.

At the solicitation of the committee of Lander citizens sent to Cheyenne to work

for the Agricultural college appropriation, Governor Richards today returned the resignations of Speaker Torrey and Senator Woodruff, the Fremont county members of the legislature, to them, as it has been practically agreed among the members present legislature that the use of outside influence in securing desired legislation should be discountenanced. The committee has decided to return home without taking any part in reference to securing legisla-

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 28.—Charles Maier, vice grand master of the Brother deavoring to reorganize the firemen whose organization was disrupted by the American Railway union strike. It is said that the Southern Pacific company will post a notice that on March 1st a wage scale for firemen of \$50 a month will supersede the present scale of \$2.50 a day. Opposition to the cut is expected, but no strike is feared

Leadville Getting Particular. LEADVILLE, Colo., Jan. 28.-The Boyas troop of dancers were arrested this morning, charged with giving an obscene morning, charged with giving an obscene exhibition at the opera house last night. The troupe is from the Midway theater, San Francisco, and is the one that created such a sensation in Chicago. A number of ladies at the performance last night left the theater on account of its alleged indecency. The "danse du ventre" was the objectionable feature.

Supreme Anarchist. DENVER, Jan. 28 .- The Andover theological controversy is being fought over in Denver. Rev. John P. Coyle, who came from North Adams. Mass., to accept the pastorate of the First Congregational church, is the cause of the commotion. Dr. Coyle's answers to questions asked him at his examination preparatory to his installation plainly showed that he did not accept the doctrine of the divinity of Christ and the full inspiration of the scriptures, but never-INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 28.—A terrible theless the council voted in favor of his inwho stoutly fought against a vote favorable to the new pastor, proposes to present the matter to his church with a suggestion that it will withdraw from fellowship with the First Congregational society. Rev. Myron Reed, whom Dr. Coyle was called to succeed, resigned his pastorate on account of a storm raised by his calling Christ an an-archist. The fact that Dr. Coyle at his ex-

FIREMAN FRANK HEWITT'S CASE. Judge Cornish Hears the Arguments and

Reserves His Decision. LARAMIE, Wyo., Jan. 28 .- (Special.)-The hearing in the case of Fireman Frank Hewitt against the receivers of the Union Pacific duels which he had returned to partici-Railroad company before Judge Cornish, mas- pate in. ter in chancery of the United States circuit court, has been concluded. The main point made by the petitioner, who asks to be reinstated in the service of the company, was that Mr. Hewitt was taken sick and was excused by the master mechanic on the 25th of June, and remained under the care of a phys-ician until long after the commencement of the strike. The point made by the defend-ant was that the petitioner had made a speech encouraging the strike the morning of July 2. This was the ground for Hewitt's dismissal. Judge Cornish will render a decision in a few days. The petitioner was represented by Attorney N. C. Jahren and Judge Willis Van Devanter of Cheyenne appeared

STORM IN THE GULF. Many Small Vessels Wrecked and Their

Crews Drowned. GALVESTON, Jan. 28.— A storm of great velocity struck this city about 4 o'clock this morning, which smashed and damaged a number of frail tenements, but inflicted no serious injury to persons, although a number of narrow ecapes are chronicled. The disasters among the shipping were more severe, and several small vessels were swamped and a number of persons drawned

more severe, and several small vessels were swamped and a number of persons drowned.

At Pepper Grove bay, twenty-five miles north of the city, a rendezvous for oyster boats, the sloop Nelly Miller, with Captain Tanburg and the mate aboard, went down. The sloop City Girl was capsized, and the crew thrown into the water. They clung to the vessel until the wind abated, when they were rescued by a passing boat. The sloop Laura and Mina was capsized and blown ashore, and one of the crew drowned. The sloop Magic, which arrived late this evening, reports that the mail sloop Edna Freiberg was found, bottom up, off Smith's point. She carried the United States mail between this city, Bolivar Point and Smith's Point, The fishing schooner Andrew Price was also causized off Smith's Point, but the crew escaped.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jap. 28.—Snow began falling at an early hour this morning and continued all day. About three inches has fallen. Street car traffic is somewhat demoralized. Reports from middle Tennessee towns show that the snow is general over that section of the state.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—Today, the mercury remaining constantly below zero, 2,009 public school children were dismissed because of the inability of ianitors to keep the

school children were dismissed because

the inability of janitors to keep the building warm. BALLOTS FOR SENATORS.

Rumors of a Sweet Populist Combine is BOISE, Idaho, Jan. 28.—The result of the two ballots taken for United States sen-

ators today was: Shoup, 19; Sweet, 18; Claggett (pop.), 15. There are rumors of a gett (pop.), 15. There are rumors of a trade having been made by which the populists are to elect Sweet. Tonight the populists go into caucus. Sweet's supporters will also caucus, and it is said the Shoup men are to get together also.

SALEM, Ore., Jan. 28.—There was no change in the senatorial fight today. The vote stood: Dolph, 42; Hare, 10; Weatherford, 8; Herman, 8; Lord, 4; Lowe, 2; Williams, 8; scattering, 8.

liams, 8; scattering, 8; OLYMPIA, Wash., Jan. 28,- Tte r'xteenth joint ballot resulted today: Ankeny, 26; Wilson, 23; Turner, 11; All n 12; Rogers, 23; McMillan, 7; Wallace, 6; Manning, 1. is known, however, that martial law has been Panama have been withdrawn. The inhab-itants are depending upon American protec-

Passed the Contest Bill. NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 28.—The debate upon the contest bill was brought to a clostoday and the vote taken. The bill passed by a vote of 53 to 43, being three more than a constitutional majority. Only verbal amendments were made, not affecting the terms of the bill. The senate at once concurred in the house amendments and the bill awaits the approval of the governor. When signed the two houses will meet in joint convention and the returns of the elections for governor will be opened and the contest over who is elected governor will

ST. PAUL, Jan. 28.—The house today adopted by unanimous vote the joint resolution urging Minnesota's representative and senators to oppose the Patterson pooling bill, now pending in congress. Mr Robbillard introduced a bill providing that persons found guilty of drunkenness the third time be sent to the insane asylun for treatment with the Keeley cure.

Twenty-Nine Seats in Dispute. SALT LAKE, Utah., Jan. 28.—The Utah commission passed a resolution today ordering the issue of certificates of election to seventy-eight delegates to the constitutional convention. Of this number forty-one are republicans and thirty-seven democrats, leaving twenty-nine members in dispute.

Yankton Sioux Complain of Their Agent. WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.-Representative Pickler of South Dakota brought to the white house today a delegation of Yankton Sioux Indians, and complained of the ar-bitrary acts of their agent, J. A. Smith. Will He Used for a Transport.

SON DIEGO, Cal., Jan. 28.—The steamer Manuel Dublan is expected to sail on the

arrival of the steamer Carlos Pacheco for San Francisco, to load a cargo for Guay-mas. It is generally believed that in case of war b tween Mexico and Guatemala that she will be used as a transport by the Mexican government. Water Companies Combining. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 28.-A convention of representatives of water companies in this state will meet here this week to ar-

range for legislation preventing the owners from establishing civic water works in opposition to regularly operated companies operated by private capital. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 28.—The Pacific Coast Steamship company has announced that it will continue the rate cutting to Puget sound ports as long as the oppo-sition lines continue to run steamers, and reductions in fares is expected within a few

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Jan. 28.—The United States steamers Alert and Ranger arrived utside today from Mare Island, and as hored off Ceronado, where they held tar-ret, spar and sail practice today. Thurs lay morning is fixed for coming inside.

Movements of Scagoning Ve. Jamuer 28. San Francisco, and is the one that created such a sensation in Chicago. A number of ladies at the performance last night left the theater on account of its alleged indecency. The "danse du ventre" was the objectionable feature.

Electric temptay in Financial Difficatives
SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 28.—The Pacific Electrical Storage company is in financial difficulties, with liabilities aggregating \$10.—600. The principal creditors are the West-

MEXICO MOVING HER TROOPS

Concentrating Them Where They Can Be Speedily Moved to the Front,

CUBAN NEWSPAPER MAN QUICKLY SKIPS

Offers of Wealthy Citizens and the Severs States Will Relieve the Republic's Treasury of Serious Expense for the Guatemalan War.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 28 .- The Fourth battalion of infantry is making preparations to move from this city, its objective point being Acapuico, where it will be held with the other forces now there for transportation by sea for the Guatemalan invasion, if thus ordered.

Francois Varola Muras, the Cuban journalist, who made such a vicious attack upon ville and was rounding a curve when the track spread. The private car of President R. W. McKean, which was in the rear, in and outside the church of which he is is supposed to have left Vera Cruz yesterday by steamer for Havana. Several influential newspaper men of this capital made petition to Don Romero Rublo, secretary of state, asking official action against Muras. Getting wind of the matter he quietly left town without fighting any of the numerous

Appearances are that the pending Guatemalan war will not be as expensive to Mexico as was at first thought. The gov-ernment has received many proffers of aid from wealthy citizens of the republic and the mass of the people are so enthusiastic in their promises that these items, with the numerous state appropriations, will very nearly relieve the treasury department from naterial expenditure of any extraordinary nature. The country is ready and willing

finds this necessary.

The president and cabinet were in secret session all day and until a late hour and decline to divulge anything as to the nature of the conference. The only thing known positively is that nothing has yet been done officially as to formulating Mexico's answer to the last note from Guatemala. It is re-ported that Minister of Finance Limantour will leave in the morning for Guadalajara. What the object of the trip is, is not known, unless it be to confer with the state govern-ment regarding finances, it having been popularly reported here that the different states had pledged financial aid to the general government in the event of necessity for war. The government arsenal here is still working day and night.

AT THE END OF THE STRING.

inited States Can Do Nothing More to Pre-

vent War. WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The United States has exhausted all proper means of preventing a hostile collision between Mexico and Guatemala, and the two countries must settle their dispute without further restraint exercised by the United States. Secretary Gresham's telegram to the Mexican government expressing the hope of the president that the matter might be settled by reference to some friendly nation has met with a very flattering reply from the Mexican government, but in substance it holds that the difference with Guatemala is such that, owing to the attitude of that country, it will not admit of arbitration. The inference is that Guatemala must either promptly submit to Mexico's terms of a surrender of her claims to lands in dispute on the boundary, or fight. In this state of the case nothing can be done by our

government at present to avert a clash. REBELLION IS SPREADING.

Inhabitants of Scaports Looking to Amerleans for Protection. COLON, Jan. 28 .- The rebels and the govrnment troops had an engagement Frideay at Pradera, Department of Cauca. The rebels were routed. The government troops were commanded by generals Ulloa and Anglo. Later it became known that a revolution had broken out in the departments of Cauca, Bolivar, Magdalena and Antioqua. Owing to the fact that the telegraph wires have been cut, accurate particulars are

have been arrested. The United States cruiser Atlanta is coaling here and the inited States steamship New York is ected. A French warship has been ordered o Colon. Bennington Under railing Orders. VALLEJO, Cal., Jan. 28.-The Bennington

roclaimed at Carthegenia, and that a portion the detachment of troops stationed at

ion. Some of the leaders of the disturbance

at Mare Island under orders to sail. Stores are being placed on board and the coal cargo replenished. The vessel will undoubtedly go to Guatemala and will leave doubtedly go to Guatemai tomorrow or Wednesday.

Overruled Gould's Demurrer. NEW YORK, Jan. 28.-Justice Beckman of the supreme court has overruled the demurrer which George J. Gould interposed to the complaint of the Soldiers Orphan home of St. Louis in its action against him individually and as executor of his father's estate and against the other executors of Jay Gould and against Russel Sage, to compel restitution to the Kansas Pacific Railway company of \$11,000,000 of bonds alleged to have been converted by Jay Gould and Russel Sage to their own use. Justice Beckman says that the facts narrated in the complaint show that George J. Gould is liable and that they must be conceded as true for the purposes of the demurrer. lemurrer which George J. Gould interposed

Played Man to Perfection. SANTA CRUZ, Cal., Jan. 28,-M. E. Matson, who has been discovered to be a woman and is in jail in San Jose charged
with passing bogus checks in Los Angeles,
resided at Ben Lomond for nearly two
years. For some time she was employed
at the Ben Lomond hotel as night watchman. At Ben Lomond she smoked a pipe,
sat around the hotel, and strove to
tell vulgar stories that the men could not
equal. Her ways were effeminate at times,
but no one suspected that she was other
than what she represented herself to be.
She left Ben Lomond owing many unpaid
bills.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—Mary Anderson is very ill at Brighton, England, according to very ill at Brighton, England, according to a letter received from that place today by Rudolph Aronson of the Casino. The letter says: "Mary Anderson, who has just had a very scrious lilness, is here (Brighton), being wheeled up and down the promenade in a bath chair. She is amazingly changed, all the sylph-like indications of her once pretty figure and the somewhat ethereal face have gone and in their place we have a matronly weman with plump dairy maid's cheeks."

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 28.—The inquest on the body of Rebecca Land, the woman found lead in her room in the McLean building ally Market street, last Friday morning, was held today. The evidence of most of the witnesses only tended to deepen the mystery surrounding her death. The jury found that Mrs. Land died from strangulation and other physical injuries, inflicted by parties unknown.

Death of an Indiana Legislator. WARSAW, Ind., Jan. 28. State Senator J. D. Thair died at his home here today, His funeral will take place Wednesday.

Death of a ventenarma TOLEDO, Jan. 28.-Patrick K. Dennely aged 102 died today. His oldest son is 20 years old.

Heavy Fattore in Euffato. BUFFALO, Jan. 28.—The firm of D. Emergen, Son & Allen failed. Liabilities, \$109,-